A Correspondent Talks with Miss Dorothy Tenant, the Subject of Millais's "Yes or No?"

LONDON, May 17 .- The report of the engagement of Henry M. Stanley to Miss Dorothy Tenant was a genuine surprise, and eclipses in interest all other news of the week. It was received with mcredulity at first. Mr. Stanley was called upon at his apartments in Kensington, and asked concerning the prospective event. His reply was jocosely non-committal. He would neither deny nor confirm the soft impeachment. He left it to the newspapers, which, he said, would sooner or later discover the facts without his help, and know more of them than he did. He made the significant remark that he only wondered they had not pledged or married him years ago, as he had long been public property for them.

Finding the gentleman inclined to baffle inquiry, the lady was herself appealed to. Sir John Millais is a friend of the young and beautiful artist, and to perpetuate her

and beautiful artist, and to perpetuate her charms he put her into his famous picture, "Yes or No," for which he induced her to pose as a model. "Yes or No" is one of Sir John's most charming creatistics. tions. It represents a tall, graceful girl, in a simple, dark, closely-clinging costume, standing with an open letter in her hands, which are clasped behind her back. She is meditating upon the answer she shall make to the letter, she shall make to the letter, which evidently contains the question of questions. The struggle is in the lovely face as pictured with fine sensibility by the artist. This portrait picture grew out of a casual question Sir John once asked Miss Tenant. The attitude of reflection which she unconsciously assumed before making reply struck the eye of the artist, and he transferred the little scene to canvass. The present possessor of the work is well acquainted with Miss Tenant, is aware of her share in its production and knows of her engagement to Mr. Stanley. He now proposes to change the title from "Yes or No" to "Yes," and will send the picture to the bride as a wedding present.

This is the lady who received the correspondent. She is a tall and handsome brunette, the idea of the millais picture. She replied without affectation to questions, her graceful frankness rendering apology for the intrusion unnecessary. She modestly

for the intrusion unnecessary. She modestly acknowledged that Mr. Stanley and herself were pledged to each other. The at-tachment began long ago. The engage-ment was made before his last departure for Africa. The marriage ceremony, she said, would take place in London early in July—the exact date was not yet fixed. The girl, when asked about her view of the future of the exolorer, said their union would not affect his career. If called again to Africa-to Africa he might go with all her heart. She would not permit their marriage to cut short his labors for the benefit of mankind. Mr. Stanley was again seen after this in-terview. When he was told that the lady affirmed the report of their engagement, he smiled and said: "Then I affirm, too." The romance is one of long standing. It is evident that there is a strong affec-tion on both sides. It is re-ported also that Stanley, after his marriage, will be appointed by King Leopold Gov-ernor General of the Congo Free State. He will thereupon become ruler under the Sovereign, the King of the Belgians, of a territory which, according to his own esti-mate, covers an area of 1,056,000 square miles, and contains a population, white and black, of 27,000,000 souls.

DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE.

A Canadian Schooner, Clearing from Toledo Wrecked and Her Crew of Eight Men Lost.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 17 .- Word reached this city this afternoon that a schooner had capsized off Nine Mile Point. The illfated vessel was the Jessie L. Breck, and was on her way to Kingston with a cargo of oak timber from Toledo. A gale, such as the one of this time last year in which the Bavaria was lost, struck the schooner this morning and the brig succumbed to the terrible weather. The tug Calvin found the schooner careened over on her side, but owing to the height; of the storm no person could venture to go near her. Her crew of eight had disappeared and no one remained to give any account of the terri-

One Wolf-island family loses four of its members. The crew consisted of the following: Capt. Thomas Mackie, mate Joseph Mackie, seaman W. Mackie, cook Mary Mackie, sister of the above; James Davidson, of Wolf Island; William Muller, of Wolf Island; Frank George, of Kingston. The Breek was owned by Messrs. Breck & Booty, coal-dealers, of Kingston, and was uninsured. Most of the Breek's crew were married, and leave large families. The Breck and Bavaria disasters occurred within a mile of each other.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts. For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For th twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., May 18-Warmer; fair weather; increasing cloudsness Sunday afternoon and light rain at

GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, May 17, 8 P. M.-Forecast till 8 P. M. Sunday: For Indiana-Warmer; southerly winds;

fair weather, followed by rain and local storms Sunday night. For Ohio-Fau: weather, followed by rain Sunday night; warmer; southerly winds. For Illinois-Increasing cloudiness and rain, with local storms; colder by Monday

morning; southerly shifting to northwesterly winds. For Lower Michigan-Cloudy weather and rain, preceded by fair in southeast portions; wanner; southerly winds.

For Wiscomsin-Cloudy weather with rain; local storms; southerly, shifting northerly winds; colder Monday morning. For Minne sota-Cloudy weather and rain; slightly warmer; variable winds. For North and South Dakota-Cloudy weather and rain; fair by Sunday night; warmer by Monday morning.

Observations at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 17. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7A.M. 30.02 54 49 Nwest Pt. Cloudy. 0.00 7P. M. 29.94 65 39 Seast Cloudless. 0.00 Maximum thermometer, 68; minimum ther-The following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on May 17, 1890:

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1... *272 *10.52

General Weather Conditions.

FRIDAY, May 17, 7 P. M. PRESSURE.-The pressure is low between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi; the area is central to-night, with 29,50, in northern Kansas and in Manitoba; east of the Mississipi the pressure is moderately

TEMPERATURE.—Low temperature, of 40 and below, extends from Minnesota and the upper lakes northward; elsewhere the temperature is high, 60 and above is reported from eastern Montana, South Dakota, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio southward; 70 and above from southern Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky western Texas.

and Virginia southward; from 80 to 90 in PRECIPITATION.-Light rains fell from the upper lakes westward to Montana, South Dakota and Nebraska.

Wants a Slice of the Stewart Estate. CHARLESTON. W. Va., May 17.—James Carr, father of President Robert Carr, of the West Virginia State Senate, is taking steps to begin suit as one of the heirs of the A. T. Stewart estate, Mr. Carr was born

known of the relationship all his life. but it never occurred to him until recently that he had a legal claim against the Stewart estate. He has employed counsel, who pronounce his claim good, and who will take steps to push it at once.

The Scotch-Irish Congress. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 17.—Secretary
Blaine and Governor James E. Campbell of
Ohio, with his full staff, will attend the
Scotch-Irish Congress here. They will
participate in the exercises of unveiling
the Garfield monument at Cleveland, on
Friday, May 30, and will come from there
directly to Pittsburg, where both will
address the congress on Saturday, the 31st.
President Harrison and Cabinet, with a
large delegation of Congressmen and Senators, will also be at Cleveland, and it is
hoped that all of them will accompany
Messrs. Blaine and Campbell to the con-Messrs. Blaine and Campbell to the congress. A grand military pageant will be given in their honor, and Pittsburg will tender them an ovation.

Lincoln's First Sweetheart, PARKERSBURG, Ill., May 17.—The remains of Anne Ruttledge, the earliest love of Abraham Lincoln, have been removed from the obscure country graveyard, where they had laid fifty-five years, and reinterred at Oakland cemetery, this city. Her love affair with Lincoln, which was terminated only by her death, is not the least pathetic chapter in the great man's

Failure of Ribbon Manufacturers NEW YORK, May 17 .- Max Hellman & Sons, manufacturers of silk ribbons, made an assignment, to-day, to H. Corbet Ogden, with preferences of \$7,000 to the Commercial Bank. Messrs. Bretterburg, Pertz & Co., manufacturers of silk ribbons, also made an assignment, with preferences of

One of Cleveland's Mormon Friends. SALT LAKE, U. T., May 17.-W. D. Nelson, pardoned in 1888 by President Cleveland for living in polygamy, was convicted yes-terday, before Judge Zane, of the same offense, and given a sentence to the full ex-tent of the law—six months' imprisonment

and \$300 fine and costs. Cincinnati Hospital Clerk Drowned. CINCINNATI, May 17.-Capt. Wm. H Fifield, who was for twenty years night clerk at the Cincinnati Hospital, left that institution mysteriously last Sunday night.

near Rising Sun, Ind. Invalid Tired of Life.

co-night a telegram stated that his bod

had been found floating in the Ohio river,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 17 .- Mrs. J. Downing, wife of a prosperous farmer liv ing three miles south of this city, committed suicide to-day by hanging. Ill health is the cause assigned for the deed.

BOSTON, May 17.—Fred Kyle, widely known among newspaper and theatrical men, died at the Carney Hospital to-night of cirrhosis of the liver, aged about forty

Movements of Steamers.

LONDON, May 17.-Sighted: Baltimore QUEENSTOWN, May 17.-Arrived: Umbria and Wieland, from New York.

TRADE WITH COLOMBIA.

No American Steamer Engaged but the Pacific Mail-A Splendid Opportunity.

D. M. Murray, in Boston Post. A residence of nearly three years in the United States of Colombia has left with me strong impressions of the importance of increased intercourse with that country. Although so close to us, and so allied by treaties and common interests, very few Americans go there for trade or other purposes, and all of the commercial opportunities offered by this, the most resourceful country on earth, are enjoyed by the nations of Europe. The trade report of Mr. Wheeler, the charge d'affairs of the British legation, who is a very able man, and has traveled and resided many years in Columbia, is a clear and forcible exposition of the commercial advantages and condition of that country. He states the value of imports in 1887 at \$14,128,162; England sent to this, \$3,611,755; the United States sent \$937,495; England received \$3,-456,608, and the United States \$3,020,716.

Of the thirty-two steamers monthly trading with Colombian ports, fifteen were British. Only the Pacific Mail are American. The chief articles received by the United States from Celombia are coffee and hides. Formerly we got an important amount of quinine from there, but the natives destroyed the trees in their mode of collecting the bark, and now India supplies quinine to the world. Ivory nuts came to us until lately, but celluloid has supplanted them largely. We send to Columbia flour and druggists' supplies, and patent medicines. The Germans have taken from us our cutlery trade. At oee time the peons were supplied with matchetes from America. The Germans came in with their cheaper articles, and other German cutlery, and took all of that trade from us. It is difficult to find a tol-

the United States than in Europe as to give these traders great advantage over us. We cannot now cope with the English, French or German manufacturers.

Yeast for House-Plants.

Philadelphia Inquirer. "Tell me, please, what spell you cast about your plants that they flourish so vigorously?" I asked a lady friend as I examined the lovely blooms which seemed to have fairly captured the big bay window. One miniature tree of heliotrope flooded the room with the sweet perfume. Now, the room with the sweet periume. Now, this plant, she said, is considered by some extremely fragile, but it in reality only requires plenty of sun and water to grow most luxuriantly. They are thirsty things, and are too often allowed to die for want of sufficient moisture. An English receipt has, however, furnished me with the secret by which I may enjoy, all the season through, a succession of lovely blossoms. Delicate plants I water occasionally with yeast. This seems to strengthen them in a wonderful manner. Then I have found that seeds which absolutely refuse to sprout in the ground may be coaxed into a vigorous existence by giving them a bath of camphor and water, putting them in the sun and letting them remain until they burst, when they are placed in the earth.

For Tired Women.

Writer in New England Farmer. When you are so tired as to feel "ready to drop," sit down, comb your hair and change your shoes. This will rest the head and feet and give new strength for the work which, at house-cleaning or moving time, refuses to be postponed. That lying down ten minutes will rest one much more than sitting down has to be reiterated often for the benefit of those ambitious women who sometimes scorn to rest in this way during the daytime, and others who fear that it will be known to their discredit if they so indulge themselves. I once heard Mrs. Lincoln talk upon this topic, and I wished every farmer's wife might have heard the woman who has made housekeeping a study how to get rest enough to insure health. It was the wisdom not of the theorist, but of one who had so nearly overworked as to have found it needful to study means of making good housekeeping possible without slowly killing the house-wife.

The Liberal Spirit.

Jewish Messenger. It is to judge people fairly, kindly, char-It is to think the best of our neighbor, whatever his class, creed or condition. It is to view other people's principles in the broadest possible light. It is to be willing to concede to others what we wish to have permitted ourselves -liberty of thought and action. It is to ask for nothing from others which

wider than our little bit of sky, and God's interpretation.

A New Idea in Perpetual Calendars. Washington Post.

A patent on perpetual calendars has just been allowed by the Patent Office to A. G. In Bellenhenon Parish, Ireland, about seven miles from the residence of "Uncle Jack,"

A. T. Stewart's father, and his grandmother was a niece of A. T. Stewart. At present three of her daughters are living, all of whom are residents of this country, while a brother, James Scott, died about three years ago. Mr. Carr says he has manipulate it.

Masius, the inventor, of this city, who is about to place the same on the market. This arrangement will, with one simple movement of the upper slide, exhibit at a glance the calendar of the present year, any past year or any future year. It is at the same time so simple that any child can manipulate it.

Drin 'As a rule, track-walkers keep at it all their lives. A man who worked under me on the section between Philmont and Craryville, on the Harlem road, a strip six miles long, made two round trips a day. He started out from Philmont at 5 A. M. and by the end of the first round trip of twelve manipulate it.

UNCLE SAM AS A DEBT-PAYER. A Practice Followed That Is Dishonorable

if Not Actually Dishonest. Washington Post.

The conscience fund of the Treasury Department goes on increasing year b year. The hundreds and thousands who have contributed to it represent so many individuals who, knowing themselves to have come into wrongful possession of moneys belonging to the government, through their own act or somebody else's error, find no piece of mind until they have made full restitution. The government itself, however, is sel

of conscience. It owes to the people here and there all over the country sums vastly larger than individual debtors have paid into the treasury during the last half ceninto the treasury during the last half century—vastly larger, it is reasonable to believe, than the aggregate of all such indebtedness, confessed or unconfessed, yet how often does the government take the trouble to inform a long-waiting creditor that there is a balance due him on the books of the treasury, subject to his order? How often is a worn-out claimant astonished by receiving an inclosure from the Treasury of the sum. an inclosure from the Treasury of the sum, years past due, to which he is known to be entitled? How often can he get it by calling for it? How often, in a word, does the government, with its "conscience fund" accumulating unsought, feel the silent reproach sufficiently to liquidate its own outstanding indebtedness to the private citizens who have grown gray and decrepit in begging a settlement?

It is true, the officials of the Treasury Department discovered the other day that General Fremont, who has long been charged and harrassed with an indebtedness of \$1,900 which he didn't owe, actually had a balance of \$2,100 standing to his credit, which the government had owed him for over forty years; but this is only an illustration of a bad system, and not in any sense its justification. Had not General Fremont, on the strength of his recent retirement as a major-general, and in the honesty of his nature, gone to the department to try and effect some settlement of the balance supposed to be against him, it is quite as likely as not that the error would have never been rectified, and the gallant old veteran would have gone to his grave as a delinquent debtor instead of

a vindicated creditor.

There is something radically wrong in a system that permits such things to be. It is not the fault of any particular party or any particular administration. As a rule, the clerical work of the government is correctly done; but it cannot be successfully questioned that a habit, which has grown into an apparently fixed policy, pervades nearly all the departments of keeping the private claimant out of his dues as long as possible, of handicapping him in pursuit of justice: of concealing, if not actually suppressing, the truth, especially in regard to that class of creditors which represents the floating debt of the government. Outside of the bondholder it is almost as much as a man's reputation is worth to press a private claim before the

departments or Congress. This is known to every creditor who has ever tried it, and General Fremont's case is but one of many. The same practice adopted in private business would ruin any man who followed it, as it rightly should. It is bad and dishonorable enough for a great government like ours to plead the limitation act, but infinitely worse to systematically lay obstructions in the way of its creditors.

It has come to be thought un-American to cite Great Britain as an example in the administration of public affairs; but contrast the custom of the English government with that of our own in regard to these matters and we shall find something not unworty of emulation. The rule there is not only to keep a full and accessi-ble record of all creditors, and to give them all the information necessary to facilitate prompt and satisfactory settlement, but even in cases where credits are overlooked by claimants, or have passed out of their recollection, or have accrued without their knowledge, every possible effort is made to discover and notify them, thus fol-lowing the rule pursued by every honest business establishment the world over. Why is the United States an exception?

WALKING A TRACK FOR A LIVING. It's a Useful, Though Not a Pleasant Occupation, as Many Men Know.

Some of the old railroad track-walkers can boast of records equal to that of loco-motives in the point of miles which they have covered. Engineers sometimes claim that they have ridden 200,000 miles or so, but the men who have walked that far are not often heard of. Still there are plenty of them in the branch of the railroad service of which the "trackwalker" belongs. They are the safeguard of travel which the public knows least about. They prevent hundreds of accidents, but their good deeds are rarely if ever rewarded, as is the case with the faithful engineer or flagman. And it is a peculiar fact that there is no line of promotion, consequently no great incentive to careful work.

A Sun reporter got some ideas about their duties from Thomas Sesnan, now foreman of a section of trackmen in the vard of the Grand Central Station. Sesnan has been trade from us. It is difficult to find a tolerably good knife in all Bogota.

The price of labor is so much greater in looked upon as a patriarch among the trackmen. He has had charge of a gang for the last eighteen years; before that he was a trackman himself. He says that he helped to lay the second track of the Harlem road in 1848, overwhich the New Haven road first entered the city.

"Every piece of railroad," he said, "is divided into sections of from five to seven miles, if it is single track, and from three to four miles if double. A foreman with a gang of five or six men keeps each section in order. All but one are trackmen, who are kept busy making repairs. That one is the track-walker, who patrols the tracks all day long with an eye out for weak points and obstructions which might cause accidents. Of course there is a second track-walker at night, who does the same

"The track-walker's outfit includes a hammer, wrench, lantern, red flag, a few torpedoes, bolts, and spikes. No, he does not walk at pedestrian speed. His gait shouldn't be more than two or three miles an honr. A man might hurry over the entire ground inside of an hour, but he couldn't look at every bolt and rail connection, as his duties require. If it's a double-track road he walks on the track facing the direction from which the train is coming and examines only one track at a time. He takes the other track on the way back. A track-walker gets over the ground, as far as he is able, just before the trains pass over his section. But he keeps at work all day long, and if he has a double track, divided into three-mile sections, he ought to make about three round-trips a day over each

track. This would make a day's average of twenty-four miles. "An experienced track-walker can tell a loose bolt at a glance. Sometimes it will be caused by a broken rail, and he will see that the joints do not fit. Generally a loose joint will be indicated by a disturbance of the earth, causing a crevice between the sleeper and the rail. In this case the track-walker props the rail with a thin piece of wood, which he must carry in his outfit. Pish-plates and angle-plates are distributed along the line, and the track-walker sometimes has replace broken plates if there isn't time for the section gang to come up before a train is due. n case of a broken rail or obstruction which he can't handle, the track-walker puts orpedoes on the tracks and uses his red flag to warn a passing train. Then he leaves his patrol and informs the foreman and trackman as soon as possible. In emergency are at night the track-walker wraps his red flag about

the lantern as a signal. Torpedoes are "I never heard of a track-walker being promoted to a better-paying position. Once a track-walker always a track walker." "Anybody can get such a job, then," sug-

gested the reporter.
"Not a bit of it," retorted the patriarch.
"You couldn't, for instance. I'd like to see we would not gladly grant to them.

It is to hold firmly and honestly to our own, and yet to feel that God's heaven is A man must have experience as a tracktruth grander and more ennobling than our | walker out of the trackmen. Their pay, is all the same—about \$1.35 a day. But if there is any promoting being done, the track-walker is never the lucky one. Some trackman gets the raise. The track-walker must go back to the section gang if he expects to get up in the world.

Another trip and he gave way to another man at 5 P. M. This man, Michael McGrath, kept up his twenty-four-mile walk about every day in the year for eighteen years. Reckoning 360 days to the year, this makes more than 155,000 miles. Many track-walkers have kept it up longer. A man on the Erie says he has walked more than 200,000

"The unpleasant part comes in rainy or wintry weather. Of course, if the snow is six inches deep on the track, the track-walker can't see the rails, let alone the loose bolts, and that is the only time he gets a holiday. But the chances are that he will have to turn in with the rest of the section gang and help clear the road." dom, if ever, stricken with similar spasms

Improving Meadows.

Philadelphia Record. The constant mowing of the meadows sooner or later causes them to fail. It is seldom that a farmer will spread manure on the meadow as long as his corn land needs it. It is surprising how some meadows have been capable of providing grass and hay for many years with the treatment received, but it is safe to say that ment received, but it is safe to say that the meadow pays as well as any other land on the farm. It depends upon the kind of soil, however, but meadows are usually in the valley, where the land receives the washings of the upland, and where moisture is more plentiful than on other locations. The meadow deserves aftreatment peculiar to itself. It is the result of the adaptation of grasses to the soil, for the varieties best suited will crowd out the others and usurp the land, which is one of the reasons why meadows do not "run out" as soon as special grasses that are seeded down occasionally. A good meadow is one that has a thick sod, and which may be said to be permanently established.

Not only does the mowing of the meadow for hay deprive the soil of the elements of fertility, but the same occurs when the cattle are allowed to graze on it. Every pound of meat and milk sent to market carries in its composition the riches of the meadow, and though the process may be a slow one, yet a time is sure to come when the grass will be less nutritious and its

the grass will be less nutritious and its growth less rapid. Then will the cattle use only that which is the most succulent and nourishing, leaving the more undesirable grasses to take possession, along with weeds, until finally the meadow must be plowed and seeded down, in order to change the variety of food produced by it. It fails to produce sufficient green food, and it

yields sparingly of hay. The liquids from the stables are used for not always done to advantage. Good, wellrotted manure should be evenly spread over the meadow every fall, and fertilizer applied also if necessary. All grass lands are benefited by lime and potash, but where the milk and beef take away the fertility the loss is more in nitrogen and phosphoric acid than in potash, the latter abounding more largely in the manure. Superphosphates or ground bone, containing a fair percentage of nitrogen, should show a marked effect on meadows that are used for pasturing, and a yearly application of 400 pounds of such fertilizer per acre should keep the grass in good condition if the season is favorable, especially if applied on the land in the fall, as the rains will carry it down before spring. The use of fertilphates should not deter the farmers from the use of lime and ashes, however, espe-cially if no manure from the barn-yard is applied. There is no reason for a failure of meadows if they are supplied with the plant food necessary for sustaining the heavy demands usually required of such

Buying a Chesp Suit.

New York Weekly. Mr. Shortpurse-I see you are advertising cheap summer-suits at \$5 up. Dealer—Yes, sir. Five dollars up. Now, ere is something I am sure you will like, andsome, durable, and well cut, only \$38.

"But the five-dollar-" "Yes, sir. Look at this suit, sir, only \$29. "The five-dollar suits I would-"Ah, yes. Want something cheaper. Here is an elegant suit for \$27; only \$27. think of that.'

"But the five-dol-" "And here is one for \$23." "But the five-"Or, we can let you have this for \$21." "Here's something cheap, only \$19."
"See here! I want to see those five-dollar

"A gentleman like you surely wouldn't want to wear a five-dollar suit,' "If you have such a thing I'd like to "I see I have made a mistake. Jim, show this fellow them slop-shop rags."

A Proper Divorce. Philadelphia North American. While many believe that the scriptural offense should be the only reason for divorce. it cannot be denied that a case like that just decided in Reading is an exception. Here was a man who made four attempts at different times to shoot his wife, who drove her out of the house in the middle of the night at the muzzle of a pistol who struck her in the head with a hatchet, and who heaped indignities upon her that were enough to drive her insane. A law which would compel a woman to remain linked to such a man would be brutal. People marry for better or for worse, but the limit to the "worse" seems to have been reached and passed in this case. This

Precious Little.

Texas Siftings. Mamma (who is stirring up a cake says to her little boy of five summers)-Tommy, run over to the corner grocery and get me a bottle of extract of lemon. Now hurry. Tommy-I will not have to pay for it. will I, mamma?"

"To be sure you will. Precious little one gets in this world without paying for it."
"Why, mamma, you said God gave me to Theu mamma kisses her boy very meekly

and says: "So He did, dear; but you were precious little then. Now run or my cake will not be light if it stands much longer." No Farming for Him.

Merchant Traveler. "Yes," remarked Sam Sample, musingly, "the lot of a traveling manishard, I admit but there are many occupations that are infinitely worse.' "Yes," was the response, "take for instance the free and easy existence of the farmer. He rises with the birds and enjoys

nature's beauty when she is at her love-"Very true, but I wouldn't be a farmer if some one would present me with the best farm in the country."

"Why not?" "Because, as you probably know, a farmer's duty is sometimes simply harrow-

Only Way to Insure Honesty. When the Governor of Louisiana advises

the Legislature to take steps to prevent thefts from the treasury he is barking up the wrong tree. The Legislature does not choose the treasurers. If his Excellency would come right out and advise the people to elect Republicans to take charge of the State funds he would show himself to be the possessor of a large quantity of horse

To Be Settled Finally. Merchant Traveler.

The Absalom branch of the Methusalem Prohibition Society, of Evanston, Wy. T., has under discussion the question of whether or not a man with a long neck, getting more comfort out of a cocktail, is nearer perdition than ashort-necked drink er? As soon as the great question is settled the news will be telegraphed East.

Everyday Life. The marble-smith, at his morning task, Merrily glasses the blue-veined stone, With stout hands circling smooth. You ask: "What will it be, when it is done?"

"A shaft for a young girl's grave." Both hands
Go back with a will to their sinewy play,
And he sings like a bird, as he swaying stands,
A rollicking stave of Love and May.

Fatal Weakness of the "Original Package." Minneapolis Tribune.

The wholesalers are already shipping cocktails in "original packages." The scheme may work with cocktails and straights, but the hot blasts of summer will bring the crucial test. Unless some genius invents a portable mint julep prohibitionists need not feel nervous.

The Compensations of Nature. The cat has nine lives, which shows that nature had a pretty fair idea of what the cat would have to go through.

MISSION WORK IN AFRICA. Bishop Taylor Says the Labor Is Like that in the Dark of Abraham.

Venerable Bishop William Taylor, who is just back from Africa after six years' absence, has a magnificent physique. He is tall, broad-shouldered and robust, with a luxuriant beard of snowy white flowing in profusion over his cierical coat. As is profusion over his clerical coat. As is well known, Father Taylor conceived the plan of carrying Christianity and civilization into the center of the dark continent, and in accordance with this idea was appointed bishop to Africa by the Methodist Church in 1884. Previous to this he had been conducting missions in India and South America. In India his work developed into self-supporting missions with two conferences, one at South India and another at Bengal. In South America the work resulted in established missions in eleven States.

eleven States. "Just what is meant by a self-supporting mission!" asked an Advertiser man.
"There is where people so often mistake our plan. Of course, we don't mean that we can go into that dark country and live on faith, as many suppose. In the first place we have to have enough money to get over there with, and enough to keep us alive until we can establish a station, erect buildings and clear away some land for cultivation, and as the soil begins to produce we become self-supporting. Many of our houses, including all kinds of furnishings, are built at a cost of \$500 and while waiting a year or two for the land to produce valuable crops, it costs only \$150 to keep for a year a man and his wife."

"But how did you get missionaries to go on such a hazardous scheme?"

"Their zeal for carrying Christianity to the benighted people is the only reason I know of. When I made the call for missionaries I said I wanted none to go who wore not willing to take a knapsack on their backs and walk a thousand miles, with the risk of being eaten by the cannibals or being forced themselves to eat can-nibals to keep alive. Not only men followed, but several young women just grad-uated from college. Though receiving the severe criticism of the press and a large part of the clergy, I pushed forward. One hundred brave missionaries followed me. You know how successful we have been, and we now have the support and commendation of those who first looked on the scheme as hazardous and unpractical. Industrial schools have been a special feature of our work, and through them. I think, lies the road to success for saving Africa. In them we teach the young African to utilize what he raises and appreciate its value, and as the young heathen quickly grasps at any means o gaining a living, he soon comes into a state of being which fits him at graduating to care for himself. We now have thirty-five of these schools. But the great difficulty is to get girls to be educated, to match up with these boys. They are bought by polygamists as early as five years of age, and the young men are apt to marry

heathen women. "You talk about the old days of Method-ism, with saddle-bags and horseback. In Africa work is back in the days of Abraham. Traveling is almost entirely on foot. We can do about twenty miles a day, making three miles an hour, with a short rest at the end of each hour. I learned the science of walking when a boy, and have taught the missionaries so that they do not tire in these walks, but are as fresh after a long walk as when they begin. As for fatigue, I hardly know what it is. I am fond of working ten hours a day under the hot oun, with head bare. It does not affect me in the least. There is a theory advanced by learned doctors that a tourist migrating from England to Africa must go through an acclimatizing process, but I entirely ig-nore that idea, and find it unnecessary with myself and workers. Doctors also say that no work must be done in Africa by new comers, but, at we have no time to wait we begin work the first day on striking African soil, and probably are better for it."

When Victoria Travels by Rail. Eugene Field, in Chicago News. Whenever the Queen goes to or comes from Balmoral Castle she sends her check for £1,000 to defray the railway expenses of the journey. Five thousand dollars is a considerable sum, yet it does not begin to pay the cost of the journey. In the first place, her Majesty has to have a special train; this train is preceded by a pilot engine; no other trains can precede or follow this special train within the space of twenty minutes; this special train is under the personal supervision of the general passenger agent of the road, and he is accompanied by the chief engineer and by other heads of departments, even down to an upholsterer whose services may be required by the breaking of a chair or the dislodgment of a couch. The Queen sometimes prefers to travel slow; in that event the speed is slackened, or, in case her Majesty wishes to travel faster, the speed is increased; the train is wholly at the Queen's command, and not infrequently tedious stops are made, thereby stopping traffic along the whole line. But the enormous expense is incurred in the practice of having the enure length of the road policed while the special train is en route. Trusted watch men are stationed 500 yards distant from one another along the entire line, and they signal to the approaching train when all is well or when there is the least suspicion of evil. Every time the Queen goes to or comes from Balmoral, the Northwestern railway loses a pile of money by it; yet the road wotld not lose the job for any consideration. Her Majesty has always evinced a partiality for the Northwestern, and the advertisement accruing therefrom to the road is worth many thousands of pounds.

Household Hints. The longer eggs are kept the lighter they become; therefore if in doubt about the worth of an egg try it in a cup of water. If the egg rises to the surface and swims it is not good and should not be used.

Nowadays an upright piano is not considered complete without a decorative scarf. A very elegant one is of blue bolton sheeting, on which is applied a broad band of ecru plush, couched to the sheeting by a heavy blue silk cord. On this band is em-broidered a design of pomegranates with silk in several shades of red. If a less expensive one is wished felt may be sub stituted for the sheeting.

A delightful beverage for hot weather, and one which, without being an opiate, has a most soothing effect upon the nerves, s the syrup of orange flowers, so much in favor in France. It may be bought at drug stores, but those who reside in southern climates where orange blossoms are plenti-ful often prefer to make it themselves. It is composed of a clear syrup of refined sugar, into which petals of orrange blos-soms are thrown and allowed to remain four or five days. The flowers are then strained out and the syrup is bottled and sealed. When used a tablespoonful is poured into a glass of ice water and the drink into a glass of ice-water, and the drink may be relied upon to relieve fatigue and to cure aggravated cases of insomnia.

A writer in an exchange says: Pressing the seams of a garment is one of the most important things pertaining to its make-up, and just about the most troublesome, but a good hot iron and a very damp cloth will accomplish wonders in the way of an artistic finish, that is, so far as skirt and bodices are concerned, but how about the sleeve? O, I hear you say I press one seam before closing it up and finish the other as best I can. Now I have a plan to suggest for overcoming in a twinkling the difficulties of this situation. Take a big bottle, wrap it around with linen as you would an ironing board; slip it inside your sleeve, and then you have round seams and long seams under perfect control.

A pretty bag for holding scraps or fancy-colored paper tapers is made thus: Gild or bronze a straw cuff, whichever is preferred, and line with satin, making the lining a finger-length longer than the cuff, letting the extra length come at the top. Ran a shir and draw in a cord or narrow ribbon for drawing up the bag. A picturesque catch-all is made of a trio of these cuits. Gild one, silver another and bronze the third. Fit a piece of card-board in the bottom of each, and line with silk or silesia of any color wished. Now fasten the three together in a group by loops of different colored ribbons, placing a bow of the ribbon on the outside of each. A very pretty finish would be pine cones gilded, silvered and bronzed, and used to edge each one of

other side the same as you did the first.
Lastly, ravel these eight ends all the way
until you come to the stitching. Buy a
red such as is used for banners, and tack
the top of the bag to the little rings of the

A Genuine Turkish Rug.

Crowds of curious people have gathered in front of John Wanamaker's Chestnutin front of John Wanamaker's Chestnutstreet windows, and watched a bewildering
net work of coarse-looking twine grow into
a beautiful Turkish mat. A card-board,
bearing the unpronounceable name of a
swarthy-complexioned Mohammedan, hard
at work on the other side of the window,
states that the fabric is the first genuine
Turkish rug ever made in Philadelphia.
Two months of incessant labor will be required to finish the work, and through its
soft texture will be an inscription to the soft texture will be an inscription to the effect of the above statement. It is more than passing curious how the crude-looking twine, and a mass of vari-colored yarn at the workman's right side are gradually assuming the white tints and quiet beauty of the Turkish rug. To the hustling American the hand process of the Oriental rug-maker seems painfully slow when compared with the lightning manipulations of rug-maker seems painfully slow when compared with the lightning manipulations of American machinery. The facetious ones among the onlookers calculate that the rug-maker will have tied over one million knots when his task is done. The mat will be a beauty when finished. It has a dark-blue back ground, and the edges are patterned with every shade. The twine body upon which is knotted the yarn is stretched on a stiff frame, before which the rug-maker sits upon a low bench, and, with unerring skill, knits each shred of the fabric together, harmonizing the color, following out the pattern. Around him hang a number of heavy rugs and the Juniper-street end of the Chestnut-street window looks like a small slice of the map of Turkey.

A Story of Mrs. Potter.

They tell a good story of Mrs, James Brown Potter. When she had made up her mind to go on the stage a very distinguished Potter of the Potters met her in London and begged her not to drag the name of Potter into the dust of the stage. She seemed greatly amazed. "What?" she cried, "What? Not take the name of Potter—which I have made so famous?" After that I think we ought to be very charitable toward her.

Won in the Seventeenth Round, Tommy Moore, colored, and a young man from near Haughville named Barrett, fought a seventeen-round match in a sta ble near Lake street, North Indianapolis, on the Michigan road, last night. were colored, and for the few rounds gave the fifty or more spectators who were present an exhibition of sparring that betokened lively evening's sport. Moore, however, showed himself decidedly the better man, and in the tenth round Barrett was almost winded. Six more rounds still failed to decide the match, but in the seventeenth Bar-rett's second yielded the fight. The match was for points, there being no knock-downs scored on either side. Neither of the fighters were professionals.

Murphy Gospel Temperance Leagues. HE MURPHY GOSPEL TEMPERANCE Leagues will meet at the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, corner of Meridian and Second streets, at 4 p. m., Sunday. Everybody invited.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SCHLOTZHAUER—Val., died Saturday morning, 3:30, at his late residence, 152 N. Davidson st. Heart disease. Funeral Monday, 2 p. m.

KING-Queenie P., niece of W. W. Barnum, died at 190 E. Market st., May 17, aged sixteen years. CUPPOSED TO BE LOST ON FT. WAYNE D ave. or on College-ave. street-car, a large ame thyst, set with ten diamond chips. Please return to J. G. McMAHAN, 190 Ft. Wayne ave. \$5 reward

STOLEN. CTOLEN-ROAN HORSE AND PHARTON vania for the return of same or information leading to recovery. GEO. COOK.

WANTED-LADY CLERK. PANG YIM, NO 7 Massachusetts ave. WANTED-TO BUY MERCHANT-POLICE J., Journal office. WANTED - HORSES TO PASTURE - 150 acres fine blue-grass. Apply to W. F. CHRISTIAN, 206 N. Alabama st. Telephone 1126.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED-COMPETENT MAN FOR STEADY W position out of city; no book canvassing; \$75 per month and promotion guaranteed. Address M. A GENTS should write for illustrated circular and terms for two weeks' trial of Missouri Washer. Washes dirtiest clothes clean by hot steam without rubbing. Easily sold; profitable. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo,

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS-Lilly & Stalnaker N offer a nickel-plated square, and Clemens Von-negut a plane, to the person selling the most tickets to the Carpenters' Picnic, at Blue-river Park, Sun-WANTED-ENERGETIC SALESMEN TO sell our goods by sample to merchants; bright, new salable goods; salary and expenses to a few good men in each State; permanent position and chance to

build up a fine trade; good side-lines; samples nished. MODEL M'F'G CO., South Bend, Ind.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—THREE LOTS—NORTH ILLINOIS street, between Tenth and Eleventh; 50x204 each; choice, high ground; east front; electric line; both gases; side-walk bricked; easy payments. Address OWNER, Journal office. FOR SALE-A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE; Woodruff Place; on easy payments. Also, vacant lot on North Meridian st., south of Seventh. E. L. HASSELD, Rooms 7 and 8, No. 1812 North Penn-

sylvania st.

FOR RENT.

THE CARPENTERS AND PAINTERS WILL play a game of base-ball at Blue-River Park, Sunday, May 25. LOB RENT-SIX ROOM COTTAGE HOUSE; I large barn; twelve acres blue-grass pasture. W. F. CHRISTIAN, 206 N. Alabama st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. THE CARPENTERS WILL PIONIC AT BLUE-river Park on Sunday, May 25. Procure tickets at C., H. & D. R. R. office.

L address DO NOT CANVASS ON COMMIS-sion, but work where your salary is guaranteed, so you will have something sure. Address D., Jour-nal. A STROLOGER — MRS. DR. ELLIS, NEVER fails to tell life's history correctly by the planets; where to go, what to do for success, health and happiness, gives information on all subjects. If sick or in trouble consult the Doctor at once, 23 East Michigan street. Can be consulted by letter.

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pamphlet. W. H. SALE, Proprietor. HENRY M. STANLEY—THE COMPLETE and the disclosure of his important discoveries will appear for the first time in the work written by himself, entitled, "In Darkest Africa," in two volumes, profusely illustrated. The work will be sold only by subscription. We are now appointing agents. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, JESSE B. THOMAS, Sole Agent for Indiana, 40 Vance Block, Indianapolis.

FINANCIAL. MONEY-QUICK-TRY BRYAN, NO. 36 CIR. MONEY ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEW. elry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OFFICE, 57 West Washington street.

MONEY TO LOAN-IF YOU WANT A straight business loan of home money, on Marion county real estate, without commission, middlemen, premium or red tape, and for any time from three to ten years, apply to WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

AUCTION SALE. GREAT AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE CONdignment of fine forniture, etc., taken on execution.—We will sell on Tuesday morning, May 20,
at 9:30 o'clock, at our room, No. 139 West Washington street, the finest assortment of new, choice
furniture, etc., we have ever offered at auction.
Among others, one very elegant brocade silk parlor
suite, appraised at \$200; one fine parlor suite, appraised at \$90; one splendid parlor suite, appraised
at \$75; one very rich walnut bedroom suite, appraised at \$200; one fine walnut bedroom suite, appraised at \$90; one walnut bedroom suite, ap-

and bronzed, and used to edge each one of the cuffs.

For a sachet bag take four pieces of different colored two-inch ribbon, each one-half yard in length. Now sew the four strips together, leaving five inches open at each end. You now have a piece of silk or satin, whichever your ribbon may be, in shape like a half sheet of note paper, with five inches on each end not fastened together. Now fold your silk over so that it forms a three-cornered bag, with eight ends of ribbon loose. Make a row of stitching down the one side just above the ends. Now place a layer of cotton within, and a small packet of sachet powder. Sew up the

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widely or more favorably known than the Indianapolis Journal. By the display of enterprise and strict attention to the wants of the reading public, during the great campaign of 1888, it has taken a leading position among the most prominent journals of the country, and is certainly among the best. Among the newspapers of the State it is pre-eminently the best, and Indiana readers cannowhere else find what they want in the way of State and local news. It circulates largely in every county in Indiana, and has correspondents in every town and village of importance. Its market reports are prepared with the greatest care possible, and no pains or expense are spared to make them accurate and absolutely reliable. It is the only newspaper in the State owning and publishing all the news furnished by the two great press associations (the Western Associated Press and the United Press). in addition to which it furnishes an abundance of special service from all the principal cities of the country. It has been, and will in future be, the aim of the publishers to make the Indianap-OLIS JOURNAL a perfect and complete newspaper, deficient in no department or particular. The paper challenges comparison with any of its contempo-

No Indiana reader, certainly no Indiana Republican, should be without the Journal. While it is thoroughly and soundly Republican in politics, devoted to the interests of the Republican party, the Journal will not allow its news to be colored by partisan bias, but will give the news of the day without fear or

Owing to the prominence of Indiana in the national administration, the Journal gives particular attention to Washington news, which will be given far more completely than ever before. For this reason, if for no other, no Indiana reader can afford to be without it for the next four years.

In addition to its new features, the Journal regales its readers with the productions of some of the best known literary men and women of the day. Many of the most celebrated magazine writers and authors are contributors to its literary columns, making it a paper for the household and home circle. Special arrangements have been made for features of this character, which will appear in the Journal during the coming year. These appear most largely in the SUNDAY JOURNAL, which is a special edition, and can be subscribed for and received exclusive of the DAILY

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